

PRINCE HENRY ARRIVES.

Though a Day Late His Formal Welcome Was None the Less Cordial.

CAME IN UNDER SUNNY CONDITIONS.

The Day Was Spent in Receiving and Returning Official Calls and Inspecting the Crew of the Hohenzollern—Congratulatory Messages Exchanged Between Prince and President.

New York, Feb. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of the German emperor, at the launching of the latter's American-built yacht, reached New York, Sunday, and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land batteries that guard the outer harbor sounded the first greeting in a ponderous salute of 21 guns. The rifles of a special naval squadron assembled in his honor echoed the salute; there were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the way into the city to see and cheer the sailor prince of Germany.



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

The great storm against which the Kron Prinz Wilhelm had struggled for days, and which had glazed the Atlantic coast in an armor of ice, had lost its fury and resigned its way to warm sunshine and cheery blue skies, so there were no regrets that the royal guest was a full day late for the entertainment provided for him.

The genius of Mareconi reaching out from the storm-swept coast had definitely located the belated liner and made certain the hour that she would reach Sandy Hook. There was a curtain off the Hook early in the morning, and it was after nine o'clock before the watchers caught the shadowy outlines of the cautiously approaching liner, Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the special squadron and honorary aide to the prince, left the flagship Illinois at 9:40 o'clock in the naval tug Nina. With him were Capt. G. A. Converse, his chief of staff; Flag-Lieut. Frederick Chapin, Ensign Frank T. Evans, aide, and Von Rebeaur-Paschwitz, naval attaché at the Washington embassy. They were all in full dress uniform.

The Nina met the Kron Prinz beyond Fort Wadsworth, and swinging around on the starboard side of the liner steamed up the bay. Prince Henry, attired in the uniform of an admiral of the German navy, and surrounded by his naval and military staff in brilliant uniforms, stood on the bridge of the liner. As the tug drew near to the side of the steamship Prince Henry and Admiral Evans caught sight of each other and exchanged informal salutes. The distance from steamer to tug was too great for conversation, however. As the two vessels with a flotilla of tugs and official craft moved in past Fort Wadsworth the first of the salutes of 21 guns was fired. As the first gun sounded the prince advanced to the end of the bridge of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm and stood at attention. As he passed the big American flag floating over the fortifications he touched his cap in salute, and the members of his suite did likewise. The flag at the jackstaff of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm was dipped, and the German naval band accompanying the prince played "The Star Spangled Banner." The guns of Fort Wadsworth were not silent before those across the Narrows, at Fort Hamilton, boomed out their salute.

When the ceremony was over, the Kron Prinz was stopped and the Nina hauled around to her port side and Admiral Evans and his staff boarded her. The passengers were gathered on the main deck and there was a hearty cheer as the admiral came up the gangway. Admiral Evans was escorted forward at once, and in the quarters of Capt. A. Richter, master of the Kron Prinz, he and the prince met. The prince came forward and taking the hand of the naval officer shook it warmly.

"I am very glad to see you, sir," said the admiral. "Everybody in the United States is waiting to welcome you. It is my pleasure, sir, to formally greet you in their behalf."

"I thank you, sir, and through you the people of your country," responded the prince. "I am very glad to be here and on this splendid day. The emperor directed me to convey his compliments to you, admiral, and I do so with very great pleasure."

Admiral Evans expressed gratification at the thoughtfulness of the emperor. He presented the members of his staff, and the prince gave each a hearty handshake and a cordial word.

The newspaper correspondents who are to accompany the prince on his tour through the country were also introduced by the admiral. The prince, who was in excellent spirits, smiled when he faced the newspaper writers, and after the formal part of the presentation said he was quite sure that their relations would be very happy.

After a brief halt, the liner moved ahead, and at 10:50 was abreast of the special squadron off Tompkinsville. The German standard was run to the foretop of the Kron Prinz, and

its appearance gave signal to the American fleet to salute. The San Francisco, Cincinnati, Olympia and Illinois lay in perfect alignment in the order named, and made an attractive picture with their crews manning the sides, turrets and tops. They raised the German navy standard and then opened blank fire. The prince stood at attention on the bridge, and back of him were Admiral Evans and his staff and the numerous suite of the German visitor. The prince and his staff were especially interested in the Illinois and the Olympia, and offered warm congratulations to the American admiral on the splendid appearance of his squadron. The prince said that he was very anxious to visit the squadron, and that he would do this at the earliest moment.

As the Kron Prinz cleared Tompkinsville, the fleet of small craft around her increased and they kept their whistles sounding. A crowded ferryboat joined the others, and in response to the cheers of her passengers the prince went to the end of the bridge and touched his cap in salute. There was a rush to the side of the ferryboat that carried her over on a list that looked dangerous.

When the Kron Prinz came abreast of Governor's Island there was another salute, and the prince again stood at attention until the last of the 21 guns was fired.

New York and its surroundings have rarely shown to greater advantage than to-day in the sunlight, with the added brightness that came from the glistening coating of snow, and the royal visitor did not leave the bridge during the run up the bay. He said that he was at last gratifying an old ambition in visiting New York, and asked that the points of interest be shown him and the geographical bearings explained. He knew the Statue of Liberty, Brooklyn bridge and the Battery, and had heard the fame of the tall buildings. The latter towered high in the clear light, and the prince viewed them with keen interest as the Kron Prinz swung into North river. The famed skyline that shows so well from the Jersey shore caught his attention, and he watched it until a tooting tug claimed a salute.

The first of the large crowds was met at the Battery, and from there on up to Recreation Pier, where the largest crowd of all had gathered, every pier to which admission was not denied was closely filled. The number of river craft also increased and the welcome was a noisy one. The crossing ferryboats sounded their whistles and the ever-increasing fleet of tug boats kept up their noise. The big liners in port were decorated, and the German colors were displayed at several points along the harbor shores. The prince frequently went to the side, and either saluted or waved his hand in acknowledgment. To the Americans present he expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome extended to him.



ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

(Designated by President as Personal Attendant to Prince Henry.)

The first greeting in the run up the river was from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which is to be the home of the prince while in New York. She wore a full dress of flags, and her white paint with its trimming of gold shone in the brilliant sun. Her jacks were new uniforms and straw hats and manned the sides, while the officers, in full dress uniform, were drawn up on the deck. The prince smiled at sight of her, and again stepping to the end of the bridge, saluted. The jacksies of the Hohenzollern gave a lusty cheer, and the prince smiled and saluted again. The Kron Prinz was abreast of the pier at noon and was quickly warped into her berth, but there was some delay in getting a gangplank arranged.

There was no demonstration at Recreation Pier, for the prince was not seen by the great crowd that choked up the end of West Thirty-fourth street. Cavalry squadron A of the National Guard of New York and a heavy force of police kept the pier clear. Prince Henry disembarked at 12:55 p. m., at that moment walking down the decorated gangway from the Kron Prinz Wilhelm into the elaborately-decorated pier. He then passed through an ornamental gateway and arch to the gangplank of the Hohenzollern, which had been decorated in the German colors and was covered its entire length. The prince was met at the bottom of the gangplank by Admiral von Baudissin, commander of the Hohenzollern, and his officers. Meanwhile the band from the Kron Prinz Wilhelm was playing the German national air. Taking the precedence due to his rank, Prince Henry walked up the gangplank, followed by the officers of the Hohenzollern.

The first of his callers to arrive after he had boarded the Hohenzollern was Gen. Brooke, U. S. A., accompanied by two aides, Admiral Barker and his aide, Capt. West, representing the United States navy, followed, and then came the German ambassador at Washington, and his brilliantly-attired suite of military and naval attaches and secretaries, and the military attaches of the German embassy at Mexico, Lieut. Barthelemy. Following the German ambassador came the special representative of the president of the United States, headed by Dr. Hill, first assistant secretary of war, and including Gen. Corbin, Col. Bingham and Commander Cowley. A large number of old confederates and daughters of confederates were in a

on the prince as the special representative of Admiral Dewey. The captain said that he had been sent by the admiral especially to express to the prince the admiral's regret at not being able to greet him personally and to pay his respects. The list of callers was ended with the mayor's party, which included himself and his private secretary. The German consul general at New York and his suite formed a part of the German ambassador's party.

About an hour was spent by the prince in receiving his callers and in making an admiral inspection of the troops and crew of the Hohenzollern. Then followed a lunch. The prince invited to this luncheon those Americans among his callers who represented the navy, and besides there were at the board the members of the prince's suite and members of the German embassy at Washington. On Prince Henry's right sat Capt. Converse of the Illinois, and the other Americans present at the luncheon were Lieut. Chapin and Ensign Evans, son of Admiral Evans. The luncheon, which was informal, was finished about three o'clock, and then the prince announced to his guests that he would repay this afternoon all his official visits. He told Admiral Evans he would be glad to see the latest built battleship of the American navy.



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

(Prince Henry's Chief of Staff and Personal Representative.)

2:30 p. m. to repay his calls. He was accompanied by one aide and Admiral Evans and Ensigns Evans and Chapin. He visited the navy yard first, called on Admiral Barker, and then Governor's Island, where he called on Gen. Brooke.

From Governor's Island the tug proceeded to the battleship Illinois, where he called on Admiral Evans and inspected the ship. He was received by the squadron with the honors due to his rank. From the Illinois the prince returned to the pier at Thirty-fourth street and went on board the Hohenzollern for dinner.

CONGRATULATIONS EXCHANGED.

Messages Which Passed Between Prince and President.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The following messages have been passed between Prince Henry and President Roosevelt and were made public last night:

"On board Kron Prinz Wilhelm, off Nantuxet Island, via Mareconi station, Siasconnet, Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt: Hope state of health of Master Roosevelt favorably progressing with speedy recovery. Permit me to congratulate you and American nation on to-day's commemoration of Washington's birthday. Sorry disappointed you so late arrival. Very heavy persistent winds which make fast progress impossible even for this beautiful vessel. I look forward to meet you."

[Signed.] "HENRY OF PRUSSIA."

The president replied:

White House, Feb. 23.—Prince Henry of Prussia, the Hohenzollern, New York City: "Accept my heartiest greetings on your safe arrival. I thank you for your message. In the name of the American people I will see you, and I look forward to meeting you personally."

[Signed.] "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

CORTEZ CAPTURED.

Was in Fancied Security Near Santa Cruz, Raising Funds for the Insurgents.

Manila, Feb. 24.—A force of native constabulary at Santa Cruz, province of Laguna, Luzon, has captured Cortez, second in command to the insurgent Gen. Malvar, and turned him over to the military authorities. Cortez was in fancied security in a suburb of Santa Cruz, known as Alipit, and was raising funds for the insurgents. A friendly native informed Inspector Sorenson of this fact, and the capture of Cortez followed.

Few insurgents remain in the province of Batangas and Laguna. Gen. J. Franklin Bell has accomplished his intended purpose of ridding this district of insurgents, though for the present the civil commission considers it inadvisable to declare the provinces in question to be pacified.

Large numbers of insurgents who have been driven from Batangas and Laguna have joined the ladrones in the neighboring province of Cavite, where the native constabulary are hounding them from place to place. Gen. Trias, the present governor of Cavite province, who formerly bitterly opposed the Americans in that district, has given proof of his true friendliness, and is using every effort to run down and capture the Cavite ladrones. He is sending volunteer companies of bolomen to assist the constabulary to suppress disorder. The natives of Cavite province, provoked at the continued disorder created by the ladrones, are spontaneously offering themselves in large numbers to assist the authorities in maintaining peace in the province. The civil commission attributes this attitude to be largely due to the influence of Gen. Trias.

A reception was tendered Mrs. Jefferson Davis at the Carroll hotel, at Vicksburg, Miss., Friday night. A large number of old confederates and daughters of confederates were in a

CRITICAL TIME IN SPAIN.

The Situation at Barcelona Somewhat Improved, But is Still Threatening.

STRINGENT MEASURES TO KEEP ORDER.

Large Numbers of Anarchists and Revolutionists Arrested in Domestic Visits—Many French and Other Political Agitators Swell Malcontents' Ranks.

Madrid, Feb. 22.—According to Friday morning's advices from Barcelona the situation there is improving, though it is still threatening. An effort will be made to resume ordinary vocations.

The most stringent measures have been prepared to protect traffic and business. The strikers have few rifles, but are well supplied with revolvers and daggers.

The search of suspected houses continues, resulting in the arrest of large numbers of anarchists and revolutionists of all kinds, who are considered to be the prime movers in the troubles.

The cosmopolitan character of Barcelona makes it a resort for representatives of all the revolutionary elements in Europe, and the ranks of the malcontent workmen have been swelled by French and other foreign political agitators. The republicans are busy among the troops, urging them not to use their arms against their own class in defense of plutocrats.

The working people of Madrid favor the strikers.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Tarragona. The strike is spreading in the Llobregat and Cardener valleys. There is a general cessation of work at Castellon de la Plana and Girona, and much excitement prevails at Batea. Forces of gendarmes have been dispatched to those places. Delegates from the labor societies of Saragossa have visited the governor and declared themselves opposed to the strike.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

Strikers, Attempting to Rescue Commanders at Barcelona, Repulsed.

Barcelona, Thursday, Feb. 20.—Forty persons have been killed since the disturbances broke out here. The strikers to-day attacked the jail, in an attempt to rescue their imprisoned comrades, but they were repulsed by the troops, after a number of rioters had been killed or wounded.

The ordinary necessities of life are failing and the distress is becoming accentuated. The strikers are said to be receiving large sums of money from London.

In the neighboring towns the disturbances are spreading and are increasing in gravity.

BRING ALARMING REPORTS.

Working People of Saragossa Said to Have Joined the Catalonians.

Hendaye, France, Feb. 22.—People who have arrived here from Saragossa, Spain, bring alarming reports of the situation there. They say the working people have thrown in their lot with their Catalanian comrades and that the threatening attitude of the strikers has caused the flight of the civil administration.

The civil administration of the whole province of Saragossa has been taken over by the military authorities.

BATTLE REPORTS DISCREDITED.

Sensational Report of a Fierce Battle in Barcelona Not Credited.

London, Feb. 22.—Dispatches received here from Madrid and Barcelona and from various frontier towns in close touch with the scenes of the disturbances in Spain quite discredit the sensational dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., saying that a fierce battle had been fought between troops and rioters in a suburb of Barcelona, that the artillery raked street after street and that 500 persons were reported to have been killed or wounded on both sides. As a matter of fact, up to Thursday evening, the total number of persons killed throughout the disturbances was only 40.

The Strike Ended.

Castellon de la Plana, Spain, Feb. 22.—The employers and their employees reached an understanding Friday afternoon and the strike here is ended.

Jesuit College Attacked.

Saragossa, Spain, Feb. 22.—A number of rioters attacked the Jesuit college here Thursday night. The fathers fired on the mob, believing their assailants to be thieves.

OUT OF GERMANY'S SPHERE.

Germany is Not Bothering About What Russia or Any Other Power Does in Manchuria.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The note of the United States to Russia and China on the subject of commercial rights in Manchuria has been communicated to Germany, but no answer has been made. Germany maintains the attitude she has previously announced, that Manchuria is outside the sphere of German interests, and she sees no reason to change it.

Crazy Snake's Followers.

Muskogee, I. T., Feb. 22.—A band of Crazy Snake's followers yesterday made a raid on Keokuk Falls, Okla., just across the line from the Creek Nation, rushed a hardware store, seized a lot of arms and ammunition and fled. A posse immediately started in pursuit, and it is reported that several of the band after a two hours' running fight. Two of the captured men have been brought to Keokuk Falls. They are George and Peter Mulpitt, prominent members of the Chitto Harjo band.

TAKEN BACK TO WASHINGTON.

By a Sudden Decision Young Roosevelt is Removed from the School Infirmary.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who has been ill with pneumonia for two weeks in the Groton school infirmary, is bound for Washington to-night. Bundled to his eyes with blankets, he was taken in a covered sleigh from the infirmary to the special train which had been in readiness at the Groton station for several days. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. P. M. Rixey, while in another conveyance was Miss Roosevelt. A light snow was falling at the time. The departure of the party was so unexpected that not a dozen persons were on the station platform when the train pulled out. The arrangements for the departure were identical with those made for President Roosevelt's part of the brigands.

The decision to take young Roosevelt to Washington was made during lunch at one o'clock. Dr. Warren, the school physician, all the morning had been opposed to a change of the patient at this time and under the threatening weather conditions.

Dr. Rixey gave his opinion that the boy would stand the journey all right, and that the weather at this time was probably no worse than it would be to-morrow or possibly Sunday, judging from the weather forecast. At lunch Dr. Warren reluctantly consented to allow the patient's removal after it had been pointed out that if a big storm should come, as predicted, his removal might be prevented for several days.

It was Mrs. Roosevelt's wish also to have her son in Washington as soon as he could be moved with safety. Until this morning the arrangements had been made for the party's return on Saturday, but this noon, in the discussion, Dr. Rixey pointed out that if the start was delayed until morning the storm might cause delay along the road, especially if the snow was heavy.

Immediately after lunch baggage was prepared for the departure of the party and, when, at four o'clock, all were driven to the station, very few in the school knew of it. Dr. Peabody was not informed until nearly time for the good-byes to be said.

FEARS FOR MISS STONE.

The Unaccountable Delay in Delivering Her to Her Friends is Causing Apprehension.

Washington, Feb. 22.—It is estimated at the state department that 16 days have now elapsed since the money for Miss Stone's ransom was paid over to the agents of the brigands.

At least six days have elapsed beyond the time fixed in the stipulation to place her in the hands of her friends. There is no explanation of the delay. It is hoped that physical conditions, such as heavy snows and adverse weather, may account for the failure to secure her delivery. The officials are loath to believe that there has been a breach of faith on the part of the brigands.

From the first the United States government has been adverse to paying ransoms, but, in response to appeals from every quarter, reluctantly authorized Mr. Leishman to deal with the brigands.

However, if it turns out that the brigands have broken faith, and that they have either taken the ransom money and spirited the captives away again, or that they have killed them, then there will be no further attempt to deal with the brigands on the part of the United States government, but its entire power will be directed upon Turkey and upon Bulgaria to procure the swift and certain extermination of the brigands, regardless of cost or effort.

WILL OF MRS. OSBORNE.

Many Requests to Charitable Institutions, with Residue to Her Two Sons.

Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The will of Mrs. Virginia R. Osborn, who recently died in New York, was presented yesterday for probate to the surrogate of Putnam county. Mrs. Osborn was the widow of William H. Osborn, a former president of the Illinois Central railroad, and daughter of the late Jonathan Sturges. Under the provision of the will, substantial legacies are given to friends and various charitable institutions in New York, among which are the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, the New York Cooking School, New York City Mission and Tract society, and the Training School for Nurses, the latter receiving the building at No. 426 East Twenty-fifth street now occupied as a nurses' home. The balance of the estate is to be equally divided between the two sons of the testatrix, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, of Columbia university, and William Church Osborn, of New York.

In Favor of Archbishop Keane.

Webster City, Ia., Feb. 21.—Judge Whitaker yesterday handed down a decision in favor of Archbishop Keane in the suit brought some time ago by the German Catholics of Williams. The church at Williams was rebuilt in 1885, after having been destroyed by a tornado. The German Catholics contributed \$5,000, and brought suit for the return of this, on the ground that they had given it with the express understanding that a priest should be sent who should speak both German and English. This was not done.

The Eighth Cavalry.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 22.—The Eighth United States cavalry, which has been stationed for two years at Matanzas, Cuba, arrived yesterday afternoon on the steamer Volund. They left last night for Fort Riley, Kas.

The Week's Failures.

New York, Feb. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co. report: "Failures for the week number 250 in the United States, against 253 last year, and 31 in Canada against 39 last year."

BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN

Made Well and Strong by Pe-ru-na.



Mrs. Schaffer, 436 Pope Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"In the early part of last year I wrote to you for advice for my daughter Alice, four years of age."

"She has been a puny, sickly, ailing child since her birth. She had convulsions and enteral fever. I was always doctoring until we commenced to use Peru-na. She grew strong and well. Peru-na is a wonderful tonic; the best medicine I have ever used."

Mrs. C. E. Long, the mother of little Mina Long, writes from Atwood, Colo., as follows:

"We can never thank you enough for the change you have made in our little one's health. Before she began taking your Peru-na she suffered everything in the way of cough, colds and croup, but now she has taken not quite a bottle of Peru-na, and is well and strong. She has never been in her life. She has not had the croup once since she began taking Peru-na, and when she has a little cold a few doses of



Peru-na fixes her out all right. We can never praise it enough."

Mrs. G. W. Heard, of Howth, Texas, writes to Dr. Hartman in regard to her baby girl, Ruth:

"My little girl had some derangement of the bowels. She was a mere skeleton and we did not think she would ever get well. After giving her less than one bottle of Peru-na she was sound and well. Now she has a good appetite and is a picture of health."

Mrs. Heard also writes in regard to her son, Carl:

"My son's ears had been affected since he was a babe only a few months old. The last year I thought he had almost lost his hearing and had a local physician treating him for about six weeks. Finally I began giving him your remedy, and after he had taken two bottles he was entirely cured. I cannot praise Peru-na enough."

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

WINCHESTER

"NEW RIVAL" FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

outshoot all other black powder shells, because they are made better and loaded by exact machinery with the standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Try them and you will be convinced.

ALL • REPUTABLE • DEALERS • KEEP • THEM

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. L. Douglas

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

DON'T GET WET!

THE ORIGINAL

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

SLICKER

IS SURE PROTECTION

ON WET WEATHER.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

DROPSY

NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Booklet sent free. Price 10 cents. Write to Dr. H. H. GIBBS, 100 N. W. 10th St., St. Paul, Minn.

RISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Don't cough, spit, or sneeze. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

UNION MADE.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER.

CAUTION: The genuine has name and price on bottom.

Notice increase of sales in table below:

1890 = 808,183 Pairs.

1900 = 1,250,754 Pairs.

1901 = 1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

THE DOUGLAS SHOE CO. has more than 50,000 pairs of shoes made every week. W. L. Douglas shoes are made in the U. S. A. and are sold in every country. They are the best shoes made, and are sold at the lowest prices. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should own. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should wear. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should have. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should buy. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should own. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should wear. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should have. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should buy. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should own. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should wear. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should have. They are the shoes that every man, woman and child should buy. 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